The Wilderness Campaign

By JOHN McELRO'Z.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

An Hour of Intense Suspense.

Col. Pleasants was ordered to fire the Mine at 3:30 a. m. His eagerness overcame him, for he says he fired it at 3:15. At 2:15 a. m. Gen. Burnside now became densely crowded. had left his headquarters, and taken up his position with his staff in the

awaited the great moment.

All the other corps and division com-

the second Confederate line. The smoke and the dust were still so blinding that there was much uncertainty as to what

is best to do. Presently the First Brigade, led by Gen. Bartlett, came up, somewhat dis-organized by its rush thru the obstructions, and entered the Crater, which

The Mob in the Crater.

Every minute the need of the pres-14-Gun Battery, near the center of ence of the division commander became 14-Gun Battery, near the center of the Ninth Corps line, from which point the Ninth Corps line, from which point the stamp of Hancock, Sickles, Sedgmest he could do was to repulse the wick. Meade, Reynolds or a hundred assaults made against him. others of the Army of the Potomac, by trumpet tones and electrifying example, would have at once drawn out the men of the regiment, the 1st Mich. S. S., Watch in hand, he anxiously others of the Army of the Potomac, by manders were likewise early at their huddled in a confused mass in that deep places, watching with intense solicitude. Gen. Meade says that at 3:15 he the enemy rushing up, and sweep the

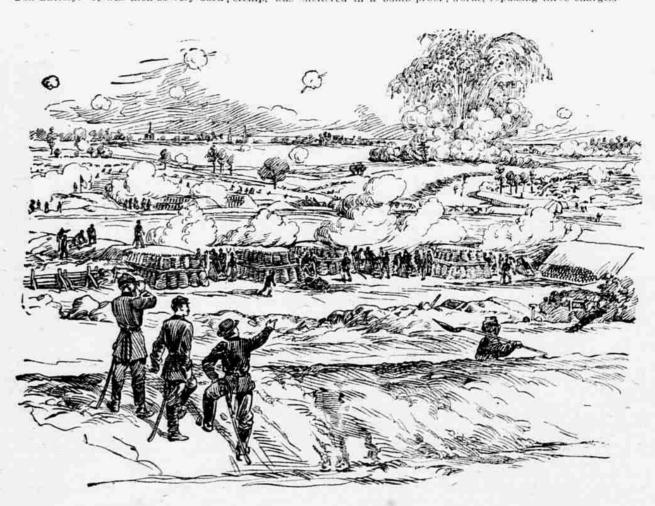
gallant men, impressed with their comrade's sufferings, especially the wound-ed, volunteered to take a load of caneens and do this. Some of them were shot thru the head the instant they raised to start; more were killed or wounded on the way, but some actually got back with

canteens of the precious liquid, and relieved the sufferings of the

Gen. Willeox's Advance.

Gen. Willcox, leading the Third Divi-sion, made a gallant effort to carry out the program. He reports that he start-ed forward at 5 a. m. without waiting the program. for Ledlie's movement. Hartranft's Brigade—8th and 27th Mich., 199th N. Y., 13th Ohio Cav., dismounted, 51st Pa. and 27th and 38th Wis.—led the in capturing a portion of the enemy's line, about 90 feet long, but the re-mainder could not get thru the crowd in the Crater. Hartranft tried hard to push forward, and the 27th Mich. was making a gallant charge when its Col-onel was shot down, and it suffered such loss that it halted. Hartranft brought up one of the guns which had been dug out to fire down the rebel

26th Mich., 46th N. Y., 56th Pa., 66th Ohio and 24th N. Y. Cav., dismounted. It followed Hartranft's lead, and the was up and preparing to go to Gen. lines clear on either flank of the Crathree Michigan regiments, charging Burnside's headquarters, altho he had ter. Instead Gen. Ledlie, shamefully across the field, captured a line of pits established a telegraph line to the 14-Gun Battery. It was then so very dark ership, was sheltered in a bomb-proof, works, repulsing three charges.



THE EXPLOSION OF THE MINE AT PETER SBURG.

that some of his officers suggested z postponement of the firing until it was light enough for the troops to see to move. Meade sent a dispatch to Gen. Burnside as to this. He was soon joined by Gen. Grant and staff, who were keenly alert for the moment to arrive. No explosion came when the watch hands marked 3:30. After nervously waiting for several minutes Gen.

lery, and see what was the cause. They found that the splicing of the fuse had been imperfect and water had penetrated. They remedied the defect, and relighted the fuses. At 4:45 the Mine

The Explosion.

Two battalions of infantry-the 18th and 22d S. C.—and part of Pegram's Battery, in all something over 300 men, were sleeping quietly and unsuspecting over the Mine.

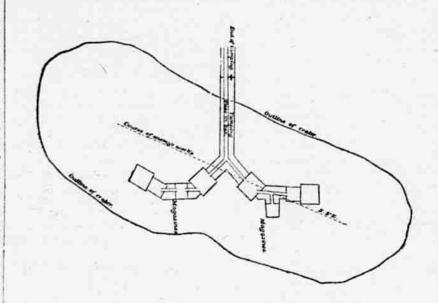
Daylight was rapidly dawning, and Gen Grant, who had been standing for a long time with one hand upon a tree and the other holding his watch, and with an unusually fixed, intent look upon his face, had glanced down to see that the hands marked 4:44, when the ground shook like an earthquake. An immense, inverted cone shot up to a hight of 200 feet, in which could be seen masses of earth, bodies of men, timbers, cannon and great sheets of lurid flame. Dirt, timbers and debris rained down even in our lines, driving back and temporarily disorganizing the column of attack

along our lines began a terrific bombardment, under which the earth trem-bled, the air was filled with dense smoke and the enemy's lines were torn by screaming, hurtling shells. Such a continuous crash of artillery had not been heard since Gettysburg. It seemed

Nously waiting for several minutes Gen. Curred to them to do, but without con-deade sent two of his staff officers to certed action their disjointed efforts. Second Brigade, Gen. Simon G. Grif-inquire the cause of the delay. At 4:10 no matter how gallant, were futile. A he sent a dispatch, and received no part of the 14th N. Y. H. A. wasted answer. At 4:20 another dispatch was time in digging out the cannon and get-sent, to which no answer was returned ting them into do, but without con-certed action their disjointed efforts. Second Brigade, Gen. Simon G. Grif-in.—31st Me., Maj. Daniel White; 32d Md., answer. At 4:20 another dispatch was time in digging out the cannon and get-ting them into action. Other regiments Maj. Phin P. Bixby; 9th N. H., Capt. sent, to which no answer was returned. At 4:35 even Gen. Grant's patience was exhausted, and orders began to go out to make the assault without waiting to make the assault without waiting for the explosion. In the meantime one of Meade's staff officers returned with the information that the fuse had failed.

After waiting until 4:45—just an hour—two gallant men of the 48th Pa., Lieut. Jacob Douty and Serg't Henry Rees, volunteered to go into the galler, and see what was the cause. They meanwhile the Confederates were rushing up troops from every dispersion. Other regiments and parts of regiments pushed out into Ax J. Hough; 11th N. H., Capt. Nashville, who Nashville, who Nashville, who Nashville, who nather the capt. Tilton: 17th Vt. Capt. Lyman E. Knapp. Tilton: 17th Vt. Capt. Lyman E. Linual Lyman Lyman

were rushing up troops from every di-I mediately it became tangled up with



SKETCH IN OUTLINE OF THE CRATER AT PETERSBURG.

the breach the enemy, roused, terrorstricken, from sleep, could be seen flying in panic.

Had the obstructions in front of our
works been properly cleared away, and
the Ninth Corps, formed as it should
have been, it could in a few minutes
have marched almost unopposed thruthe great gap. It would have had to
go less than the length of two city
blocks to be on the creat of Cemetery
Hill, with the rebel army cut in two.
Col. Pleasants, who had stood up on
our works to note the effect of the explosion, says that for over an hour not
a shot was fired by the enemy's articlery, and for half an hour not even a
musket was fired.

Instead of Gen. Ledlie rushing forward at the head of his division to
improve the golden moments of this
consternation, he went into a bombproof, some 50 yards inside our lines.

As soon as the shower of dirt and
debris ceased Col. Marshall led his
brigade as rapidly as possible thru the
narrow passage in our abatis and
chard properly the state of the creater of the c

Y. H. A. went to the left, and came upon the two guns of the fort and their magazine, which they dug out, and a squad under Serg't Wesley Stanley worked them with great effect until he was killed. The 14th N. Y. H. A. also captured a battle flag.

The 3d Md. and 179th N. Y. turned to the right, taking possession of some of the traverses and pits which formed the stiffing dust, the acrid powder smoke made an unendurable thirst. The only water to be had was by pushing back to our rear thru the mob in the Crater, thru the columns rushing to the front, and thru the gantlet of crossfire from the rebel artillery and infantry. Many ville and Florence.

been heard since Gettysburg. It seemed as if a hundred volcances had burst forth and were deluging everything the Crater was in a re-entrant angle. The enemy seemed completely had an enfillade fire at close range from the sides of the angle. One battery, breach had been opened 200 feet long, sheltered by a grove of trees, which it the sides of the angle. One battery, tricate his regiments from the mob and 50 wide and 25 deep. The ground was torn and shaken for fully 500 yards. For a long distance on either side of the breach the enemy, roused, terrorstricken, from sleep, could be seen flying in panic.

The sides of the angle. One battery, tricate his regiments from the mob and push forward. He was soon struck down with a severe wound and captured the breach the enemy, roused, terrorstricken, from sleep, could be seen flying in panic.

(To be continued.)

His Experience in Andersonville. S. H. Adams, 65 S. Broadway, Aurora says that if any comrade will send him three two-cent stamps he will send

Joe Browning, Sergeant, Co. H, 11th

Mo., Detroit, Mich., writes: "I was a Sergeant in Co. H, 11th Mo. from July 21, 1861, to Jan. 15, 1866, four years and a half of the best part of my life. After the little brush at ra. and 37th and 38th Wis.—led the way, and moved to the left of the Craer. Three of his regiments succeeded n capturing a portion of the control of the con they burned enough old-fashioned Or-leans sugar to have lasted the army during the war, it seemed to me, and left their clothing, supplies, knapsacks, etc., thinking we couldn't use them, but I took one of their box knapsacks and used it the balance of my term of serv-ice, as I liked it better than the one I had.
"We liberated the prisoners from the

penitentiary, and a few of those fel-lows enlisted in our army. From there we went to Vicksburg. We camped at Black River bridge a few days, and then marched to the outer posts. We were in the siege, and, of course, did our part of picketing, etc., until the memorable 22d day of May, when the assault was to be made. Our regiment, with our beloved Col. Mower (afterward Major-General) in the lead, started and went into the charge at right shoulder shift, double-quick, in column of regiment, with enemy pouring an enfilading fire both right and left of the fort, and the larger siege guns pouring grape and canister into us at short range. We never faltered. On to the fort we went, and into the deadly ditch, where we found that there was nothing for us to do but try to keep the enemy from raking us with small artillery until darkness should make it so we could get out of that death trap. Many of the boys were killed and wounded

"Jack Warner was in charge of our Flag, and did the brave act of climb-property up the fort and planting the colrs on the parapet. The concussion from the firing of that big gun nearly ruined the Flag. How the boys lived thru that charge is a mystery to me to this day. We charged in plain view of the enemy, and went thru that cross fire from a strong line of infantry be-hind breastworks on both sides of that fort, and with the grape and canister

ouring into us.
"We lay there until dark and then the question was to get out with the wounded. Comrade Bradford, Co. A. wounded. Comrade Bradford, Co. A 30th Ill., calls that fort a stockade fort, lying north of what we called Fort Hill about 600 yards. It certainly was a good one, and the men in it were put there to defend it, and they did, too. In a few days we went up to Haines's Pluff on the Yazoo River, took boat, and went over to Young's Point, and from there took a siege gun one night down in front of the city and planted it with many smaller guns. With that gun we certainly did annoy They had a devil of a gun they called 'Whistling Dick,' which kept us y close in our rifle pits during the Our Major, A. J. Weber, was kill-

ed by that gun.
"It was very interesting of nights to

we this I would like to hear from them. We also took an active part in the battle of Corinth, and at where we fought the 11th Mo. of the Corinth. fought the 11th Mo. of the Confederare army. We took some of them priswhere to go, but the line had to be
mers in the dark while we lay in wait
for them. We were in the charge at go. The other regiments did not make in the city. He might have done it. but he slept on his rights while we were getting ready to receive him."

The Vicksburg Campaign,

A. Bunker, Co. E, 10th Iowa, Topeka, "The Vicksburg campaign stands nique in the annals of military warfare. No commander before had had the audacity to cut loose from his base and hurl an inferior force between two armies of the enemy. Had the enemy shown an equal genius the invading force must have been ground to pow-der, as it were, twixt the upper and nether millstone. I belonged to Co. E. 10th Iowa, Logan's and Crocker's Divi-sion, Seventeenth Corps. We commenced the march from Milliken's Bend, La., April 25, 1863, crossed the river at Hardtimes on the gunboat Tyler, which had run the batteries at Vicksburg on the night we felt the earth tremble. My brigade, the 5th and 16th Iowa, 26th Mo. and 93d Ill., was engaged at Jackson and Champion's Hill, at the latter place severely. The battle prop-er was fought on our side by Hovey's Division of the Thirteenth Corps and Logan's and Crocker's Divisions of the seventh Corps. Gen. Grant says that after the battle was over, which lasted four hours, he rode around to give orders to Osterhause and Carr, and the latter's skirmishers were just coming in. It was nearly 4 o'clock when I received the gunshot wound that caused the loss of my right arm, and I shortly after left the field. In a little while I heard great shouting. The enemy had broken from a bayonet charge by the 10th Mo. and 17th Iowa. Logan says that Champion's Hill was a very impor-tant battle. To have lost it would have rought untold trouble to our cause."

On Wrong Side of the Works,

. D. Hickok, Captain, 8th Wis., Nor-A. D. Hickok, Captain, 8th Wis., Norman, Okla., writes:

"I noticed in The National Tribune that the 11th Mo., led by Col. Mower, was the only regiment in the Fifteenth Corps that placed its colors on the rebel works at Vicksburg in the charge made on May 22, 1863. Gen. Mower commanded the whole brigade, not the 11th Mo. I do not know the order in which the rebels and Yankees had crossed their breastworks and met half way, and were having a good time

The Colonel was shout: Someone is coming out from Vicksburg carrying a white flag. I ran up the hill near the Jackson wagon road, where our line of works was, and saw two men afoot carrying the white flag. By the time they reached our lines the rebels and Yankees had crossed their breastworks and met half way, and were having a good time

PENSIONS. PATE Mo. I do not know the order in which the regiments made the charge, for the the regiments made the charge, for the ground was very rough and broken, but I do know that the 8th Wis. went in on a double-quick by the flank, on a wagon to Gen. Grant if they were blindfolded. road that ran straight to the rebel works. When the head of the regiment reached the works the crowd of men bucked up with the rest, close to the rebel works, for that was the safest rebel works, for that was the safest place. The fact is, we were corralled right there. We could not get away until after dark that evening. Any ambitious color guard could have walked a few steps to the rebel works and stuck their colors there, but where would have been the glory?' We were would have been the glory?' We were on the wrong side of the works for would have been the glory?' We were on the wrong side of the works for glory. I attribute our failure to two causes: First, I think the entire brigade went in by the flank, not in line of battle; second, it was impossible to climb the steep, high bank of earth at the place we made the attack."

Grant and some of his officers, Gen Bowen and Col. Montgomery were seat ed at the dinner table. Bowen and Montgomery were still blindfolded.

It Was the 30th Ohio.

"Usually answers to requests for short sketches of regiments are correct, but it is an error to say that the 11th Mo. was the only regiment in the Fifteenth Corps to reach the enemy's works at Vicksburg, and, theirs the only flag planted upon the parapet. As a matter of fact, the 11th Mo. did not plant its colors on the fort, nor did it as a regiment get as close to the fort in question as did the 30th Ohio. The

Missouri regiment.

of May 22, but the timbers carried by every fort along their lines, and the the storming party proved to be too rebels marched over the rifle pits and short to span the most, and the outside halfway between their works and ours of the fort was too steep for men to stacked their guns. It was a grand climb while under arms, the the man scene for our soldiers, who had been carrying the flag succeeded in climbing lying in the ditches for 40 days. I The flag remained planted on the fort from about 10 a. m. until after dark, protected from capture by the proximity of the 30th Ohio. About 4 p. m. word was sent to us (the 30th Ohio) that if we would word was sent to us (the 30th Ohio) that if we would make room for the 11th Mo. they would take the fort.
"The 20th Ohio was perfectly willing for the 11th Mo. or any other regiment to take the fort if they could get it, and about 4:30 the 11th Mo. came over the same ground over which the 30th Ohio had charged in the forenoon, and I have often told at campfires of that have often told at campfires of that charge of the 11th Mo., which looked more like an ordinary battalion drill then a mad charge, and we said they could certainly get the fort if anyone could, and, as stated by Lieut. Brinker-hof, Historian of the 30th Ohio, they did get nearly as far as the 30th did. but the the old 11th Mo. was made up. could certainly get the fort if anyone

got closer to that fort than any regiment of the Fifteenth Corps on May 22, 1863. When the Ohio monuments and markers were located at Vicksburg in 1905 it was seen that the 'farthest front' of the 30th Ohio was located at the foot of the parapet at the point in question, and quite a number of those trending the dedication on May 22 expre-sed doubts that any regiment got that close to the fort, but Gen. S. D. Let. who was in command of that part of the enemy's lines at the time of the siege, was present, and someone pointed to our marker and asked him if we had really got that close, and his answer was: They certainly did, and they the content of the seems and the content of the seems and the content of the company, and my captured them. I moved up to about to be company, and my captured them. I moved up to about the boys and markers were located at Vicksburg in 1905 it was seen that the 'farthest the center of the company, and my captured them. I moved up to about the boys and checkup, but the boys force in the Nation. The ideal is the force in the Nation. The ideal is the great patriotic force in the Nation. The ideal is the corte in the Nation. The ideal is the great patriotic force in the Nation. The ideal is the cortex in the company, and my captured them. I moved up to about the company, and my captured them. I moved up to about the company, and my captured them. I moved up to about the company, and my captured them. I moved up to about the company, and my captured them. I moved up to about the company, and my captured them. I moved up to about the company, and my captured them. I moved up to about the company, and my captured them. I moved up to about the company, and my captured them. I moved up to about the company, and my captured them. I moved up to about the company, and my captured them. I moved up to about the company, and my captured them. I moved up to about the company, and my captured them. I moved up to about the company, and my captured them. I moved up to about the company, and my captured t had really got that close, and his answer was: They certainly did, and they also stayed there all day and, in fact.

Boyer fell mortally wounded, Our loss not write from hearsay.

burg campaign, and comments on the
45th going in and holding what we
called the slaughter pen. Co. A and Co.
B went in together. A filed to the
right and B to the left. Lieut.-Col.
Maltby Smith, who was Provost-Marshal of Memphis, was on a visit to the regiment, but had been ordered back. regiment, but had been ordered back. State-at-large during June. July and He secured permission from Gen. Grant August of 1861, and after serving out pretty close in our rifle pits during the day. Our Major, A. J. Weber, was killed by that gun.

"It was very interesting of nights to lay there and watch our mortar fleet throw shells over our heads into the opened, was shot thru the heart Lieut.—

"It was shot in the shot heart was shot in the heart Lieut.—

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"It was shot in the shot heart was shot heart throw shells over our heads into the city. Someone has said that the big gun on the hill north of the city and commanding the river above was should Nashville, when Hood thought he would a success of the advance, so Gen. Logan case, etc. Its total of killed and wound-reat his men to some of the good things called on the 45th. We went. Our ed was 571.

The 3d Ill. Cav. was organized at

Z. M. Partridge, Co. H. 4th W. Va., Z. M. Partridge, Co. H. 4th W. Va., New Richland, Minn., writes: "J. H. Goddard asks why the rebels were called 'Johnnies.' I will give my version of it. At the siege of Vicks-burg our brigade was in front of Fort Pemberton. We had fortifications with-in 50 or 60 yards of the fort, and we talked nights for a long time. There used to be a man come up from the 6th Mo. and call for Johnny. He claimed he was a cousin of his in the 6th Mo he was a cousin of his in the 6th Mo., C. S. A. One night he came up and called for Johnny, and some said he was not there, and he talked German. They hollered back: 'Talk white; we are white folks over here.' He answered: 'If you are white, what makes you wear negro clothes' They said: 'Get down; we are going to shoot.' A few nights after that he came again, and they met between the lines, and Johnny came back with him. I did not see him any more, but after that we called them all Johnny rebs in that The Surrender of Pemberton. Robert R. McMillen, Co. I, 19th Ky.,

80 S. Broadway, Decatur, Ill., writes:
"I was one of the boys in the trenches at the siege of Vicksburg, in Co. I, 19th Ky. In regard to Gen. Bowen and Col. at the slege of Vicksburg, in Co. I, 19th Ky. In regard to Gen. Bowen and Col. Montgomery carrying the white flag to Jen. Grant, the 19th Ky. camp was in a hollow near the Jackson Railroad and wagon road, close to Gen. Grant's head-quarters and also near the enemy's lines. On the morning of July 2, about 10 a. m., when I was in our camp, I heard some soldiers in the rifle pits shout: 'Someone is coming out from Vicksburg carrying a white flag.' I ran up the hill near the Jackson wagon road, where our line of works was, and saw two men afoot carrying the white flag. By the time they reached our the saw that the state of the setting historical facts in regard to rare coins and paper money. Contains a full classified list of United States Postal Department and Internal Revenues whose terms would expire previous to Oct. 1.

The 84th Ill., and much oblige—Hugh Brown, Viola, Ill.

The 84th Ill., and much oblige provided to the setting historical facts in regard to rare coins and paper money.

Contains a full classified list of United States Postal Department and Internal Revenues tamps, on which the prenium is worth considering. Illustrated Also the value of general constants and foreign postal rates, and information not generally understood as to our postal rights and facilities, together with the government circular, showing low official correspondence should be conducted, etc.

Sent to any address for Len Cents by the United States Postal Department and Internal Revenues to States Postal Department and Internal Revenues the previous to Oct. 1.

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The 84th Ill. was or way, and were having a good time shaking hands. When Gen. Bowen and Col. Montgomery came to our lines they I was standing five feet from these men, when the bandages were put over their eyes. The Captain took them to Gen. Grant, and I remained talking to the Johnnies. The gunboats on the river

Grant and some of his officers. Gen ed at the dinner table. Bowen and Montgomery were still blindfolded. I sat down on my bunk, not 75 yards from the table, and watched them eat J. E. Walton, Co. I, 30th Ohio, Kb-iten, Ind., writes:

"Usually answers to requests for Vicksburg, and I saw them start. When

MORE ABOUT VECKSBURG.

Some More Sketches of the Charge at Fort Hill.

Some More Sketches of the Charge at Fort Hill.

The Charge at Fort Hill.

Joe Browning, Sergeant, Co. H. 11th

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Joe Browning, Sergeant, Co. H. 11th

Joe Browning Sergeant, C "This storming party was followed road, and the woman placed the white closely by the 30th Ohio in the morning flag on the fort. She placed a flag on

T. C. Murphy, M. D., 31st III., Hopedale, III., writes:

"There was no Fort Hilf on the Jackson road. It was the 3d La. Redan, 300 yards west and a little north of the White House or Shirley House. There was another fort south of the 3d La. Redan, The Redan, known as the Great Redan. The dale, Ill., writes Redan, known as the Great Redan. The 31st Ill. was first in the crater, June 25. 1863. It was in position before 3 p. m. that day, Capt. Almons, Co. I, in the lead. We waited for the explosion. did get nearly as far as the 30th did, man took a shovel, thinking it a snap, but the the old 11th Mo. was made up. About the time we got into the crater of magnificent humans they were not a hand grenade struck near me, and superhuman, hence they did not take the fort.

"Fair be it from me to try to take"

"I was Acting Fifth Surgeaut and

"Far be it from me to try to take from that magnificent regiment any of its just honors, and I have no doubt it has an abundance, but the 30th Ohio got closer to that fort than any other regiment of the Fifteenth Corps on May 22, 1863. When the Ohio monuments

near there during the entire siege. I was 1,000. Gen. Grant said the losses was present on both occasions, and do did not amount to much. A marker is not write from hearsay."

The 45th III. at Vicksburg.

P. W. Copeland, Denver, Colo., writes:

"Comrade J. H. Bradford, of the 30th III., mentions that Col. John E. Smith, of the 45th III., was made a General before he left Memphis for the Vicksburg, and comments on the sum of 16,997 of our comrades rest."

Id not amount to much. A marker is placed, showing the position of each regiment during the siege. The 31st at Camp Dick Robinson and Lebanon, as stated in The National Tribune. Comrades of the grand old 8th Ky., let deaths from disease. I visited the old battlefield several times and also the National Cemetery, where the remains of 16,997 of our comrades rest."

The 4th Iowa was organized in the

ease, etc. Its total of killed and wounded was 571.

The 3d III. "Cav. was organized at Camp Butler during August and September, 1861, all except veterans mustered out Sept. 5, 1864, who with the recruits were consolidated into a battalion of six companies. In March and April, 1865, four more companies were added to this force, which was mustered out Oct. 10, 1865. It was commanded by Cols. Eugene A. Carr, a manded by Cols. Eugene A. Carr, a structure of the st Maj. Cowan was the first man killed.
We gained the fort, but were held there, as it was nearly noon then. The charge along there had failed. We stayed there until 10 a. m. next day."

The 3d III. Cav. was organized at Camp Butler during August and September. 1861, all except veterans mustered out Sept. 5, 1864, who with the recruits were consolidated into a battalion of six companies. In March and April, 1865, four more companies were added to this force which were made to this force which were made. manded by Cols. Eugene A. Carr, a West Point man; Lafayette McCrillis and Robert H. Carnahan in succession. The regiment belonged to Hatch's Divi-sion, Cavalry Corps, and lost 38 killed and 237 from disease, etc.-Editor Na-

> The 16th Ind. Editor National Tribune: Please give short history of the 16th Ind .- Thos.

Clark, Connersville, Ind. The 16th Ind. was organized at Indianapolis in July and August, 1862. Those whose terms would have expired previous to Oct. 1, 1865, were mustered out June 30, 1865, and the remaining members transferred to the 13th Ind. Cav. The 16th was commanded by Col. Thomas J. Lucas, promoted Dec. 31,

Editor National Tribune: Please give brief sketch of the 84th Ill., and much

Editor National Tribune: Please give brief history of the 8th Me .- J. W. Monroe, Milo, Me.

The 8th Me., one of the fighting regiments, was organized at Augusta Sept. 7, 1861, and the original members mustered out upon the expiration of its three years' service. It was commanded by Cols. Lee Strickland, John D. Rust, Henry Boynton and Wm. M. Mc-Arthur in succession. Most of the first two years of its service was spent in garrison duty at Hilton Head and Beaufort, S. C. It took part in the re-Col. Boynton, who was in command, was severely wounded in this engage-ment, and Maj. MacArthur succeeded to the command. At Cold Harbor it missing. It belonged to Ames's Divi-lost 12 killed, 87 wounded and two sion, Tenth Corps, and lost 124 killed and 247 from discree, etc. Its total of killed and wounded was 489, and 35 of its members died in Confederate prisons.-Editor National Tribune.

Continuing the G. A. R.

S. A. Davis, 7th Ohlo, 65 West 132d street, New York, feels very earnestly and deeply that the Grand Army

The 8th Ky.

Editor National Tribune: The 8th Ky. was organized and mobilized at Estil Springs, Ky., in October, 1861, not

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Sick Headache and All Forms of Momach Trouble
Send 10c to cover cost of mailing, etc., and
we will send WITHOUT FURTHER CHARGE
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